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Collected by Bibbins & Berry at Grove Point, Maryland, and Deep Cut, Delaware.

The remains are most numerous at the former locality, where many specimens were collected, the largest 8 cm. square.

They occur in thin layers of clay intercalated between thicker layers of white sand, and from the nature of the deposit and the awkward point of outcrop (beneath an overhanging bluff of clay) it is impossible to get out anything like complete material.

I have no doubt that with the expenditure of much time and labor, better specimens could be secured, and would have deferred publication were it not for the interest attached to so early a species of palm, and I have no doubt that it is a palm, whatever its generic affinities may subsequently be found to be. It is certainly much more positive material than Lesquereux's from the Dakota group, and the figures but poorly depict the specimens which are particularly difficult to represent. Both of the outcrops where these remains occur are in the upper part of what Darton* called the Magothy formation, and which Ward† and others would include in the Raritan. Dr. Wm. B. Clark has recently ‡ suggested that they may be correlated with the exposure at Cliffwood, N. J., thus forming transition beds between the Albian and the Cenomanian. The flora of Cliffwood has certainly a Cenomanian facies, and it remains for an exhaustive study of the flora of the Magothy to determine positively its exact age according to European standards.

PASSAIC, N. J.

SHORTER NOTES

Galactia Curtissii sp. nov. — A shrub, 6 dm. high or less, widely branched, densely tomentulose all over, the branches terete. Leaves 3-foliolate; stipules subulate, 2–3 mm. long; petiole stout, 2 cm. long or less; leaflets oblong, oblong-lanceolate or oblong-oblancheolate, broadest at about the middle, thick, light-green, obtuse at both ends, or subcordate at the base, finely and strongly reticulate-veined beneath, 3–6 cm. long, 2 cm. wide or less, the

* Darton, Am. Jour. Sci. III. 45: 407–419. 1893.

† Ward, Am. Rep. U. S. Geol. Surv. 8²: 871. 1889; *ibid.* 15: 372. 1895.

‡ Clark, Am. Jour. Sci. IV. 18: 435–440. 1904.

lateral ones short-stalked, the terminal one 8–12 mm. long: spikes shorter than the leaves, simple or compound, interrupted, several- to many-flowered: calyx campanulate, about 7 mm. long, its teeth triangular-lanceolate, acute, tomentose, the longer ones nearly twice as long as the tube: corolla purple; standard nearly orbicular, short-clawed, about 8 mm. in diameter, about as long as the longer-clawed wing-petals: legume linear, brown-tomentulose, 4–4.5 cm. long, 5 mm. wide: seeds dull, obliquely oval, 3 mm. long.

Nueva Gerona, Isle of Pines, Cuba, *A. H. Curtiss*, 1904, no. 402.

Related to the Mexican *Galactia multiflora* Robinson.

N. L. BRITTON.

Panaeolus acidus sp. nov. — Pileus 1–3 cm. across, convex then expanded almost plane, smooth, slightly fleshy at the disk, very thin at the margin, brown with yellow tinge; gills adnate, 2–3 mm. broad, black with white edge; stem 8–10 cm. high, slender, hollow, equal, concolorous, 2–3 mm. thick; spores black, broadly ovate, pointed at each end.

Growing in a cluster on the bottom of a box in a cellar. The box contained a large bottle of acetic acid which had been broken and the contents emptied on the bottom of the box. The plant grew on this saturated wood.

In drying the color of the pileus became darker and the edges reflexed. In general appearance it resembles *Psilocybe foenisecii* (Pers.) Fr., but the black spores readily distinguish it from that species.

Type specimens are in the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburg, Pa.

D. R. SUMSTINE.

KITTANNING, PA.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CLUB

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1904

The meeting was held at the College of Pharmacy, Dr. H. H. Rusby in the chair, eleven members present.

Resignations were accepted from Miss Hannah S. Wingate and Mrs. Emily H. Terry, and from Messrs. Samuel Sloan, R. H. Lawrence and F. W. Kobbé.